(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2598.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1796.

ANSPACH, *Auguſt 22.*

THE free Imperial cities of Windſheim and Weiſſemburgh, have demanded protection of the king of Pruſſia, offering to ſubject themſelves to his majeſty's government, in conſequence of a reſolution of the magiſtrates and burghers.

His ſerene highneſs the prince of Hohenlohe Kirchberg, in the ſervice of the houſe of Auſtria, died at the moment when he was to take upon him the command of the army, which count Wartenſleben was to have quitted. His ſerene highneſs, the duke of Birkenfeldt, count Palatine of the Rhine, after having retired from Landſhut to Ingolſtadt went to Anſpach with his conſort and family.

DRESDEN, *Auguſt 27.*

Intelligence has been received here of conſiderable advantages having been obtained by the united armies of the archduke Charles and general Wartenſleben over that of general Jourdan.

Theſe accounts ſtate, that after general Wartenſleben left Amberg, he retreated to the left ſide of the Nab, having his main corps oppoſite to Schwartrenfeldt, with two different corps beſides towards Nerbourg and Schwarrdorff, where he remained while general Jourdan's army advanced near him on the oppoſite ſide of the river in three diviſions, of which he himſelf commanded the centre. This was about the 20th or 21ſt of Auguſt.

That the archduke, after abandoning Donawert, had retired behind the Lech, and taken a ſtrong poſition near its confluence with the Danube; but underſtanding, that independent of general Jourdan's grand army in face of general Wartenſleben, another diviſion of the French, under gen. Championet, was advancing towards Ratiſbon, his royal highneſs after leaving a ſtrong corps behind the Lech, to obſerve gen. Moreau, marched along the Danube with the remainder (about 40,000 men) and paſſed that river at Ingolſtadt, about the 17th or 18th.—That from thence he advanced by Dietfurt to Teining, where he met the advanced poſts of gen. Championet's diviſion, beat them back and followed them towards Caſtel, on the way to Amberg. That by this time, general Jourdan took alarm, and recalled his troops towards Amberg, and in proportion as he retreated, general Wartenſleben advanced. That beween Amberg and Sultzbach, general Jourdan drew up his army, and a battle enſued, in which the Auſtrians were victorious. That the loſs of the French on this occaſion, was ſuppoſed to be five thouſand killed, and two thouſand made priſoners, with about thirty pieces of cannon. That the whole of the Auſtrian army was not engaged, but a conſiderable corps was detached at the ſame time to Hundzruck, Lauff, and Nuremberg, of which city the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion.

PARIS, *Auguſt 19.*

There has been new diſturbances at Geneva. The two parties there have been contending ſo long that there was every reaſon to dread the effuſion of blood. An inſurrection was deviſed, of which theſe parties reciprocally accuſed each other. Nine of the agents of ariſtocracy are, however, in cuſtody on ſpecific charges. The alarm bell being ſounded, both parties drew up under arms, but as neither offered to attack, tranquillity was ſoon reſtored. It is feared that the trial of the accuſed parties may bring back new troubles.

The momentary reverſes which we have experienced in Italy have been uſeful in one reſpect, they have diſplayed the cunning and falſehood of thoſe who at one time appeared to our generoſity, but who would certainly have betrayed us, if the ſucceſs of Wurmſer could have given them a durable impunity.

Te Deums were ordered at Vienna. The picture of Buonaparte was torn to pieces at Turin, and the national cockade was trampled under foot. The king of Naples was about to join his forces to thoſe of the emperor; and even the republic of Venice had an underſtanding with the Auſtrian general.

But thanks to victory, the companion of Buonaparte, theſe fetes and Te Deums are laid aſide. The princes of Italy, now beſiege only the anti-chamber of the general, to avert if poſſible, the contributions which are to be raiſed in proportion to their perfidy.

PROCLAMATION,

Of the general in chief of the army of Italy.

Head quarters of Caſtiglione, 19th Thermidor, fourth year.

SOLDIERS,

You have conquered Italy a ſecond time! in five days you have gained two pitched battles, and five inferior actions, you have taken fifteen thouſand priſoners, three generals, eighty pieces of cannon, two hundred waggons, and ſix ſtand of colours. Thoſe brave Hungarians, triumphant laſt year on the Rhine, are now in your chains, or fly before you. You have cruſhed in an inſtant the principal enemy of the republic. So many high exploits ought not to make you proud, but to inſpire you with confidence; they ought to teach you never to count your enemies, however numerous they be. The conquerors of Lodi, of Lonado, of Caſtiglione, ought to attack and deſtroy them. You renew the boaſted examples of Marathon and Platea; like the brave Greek phalanxes, the brigades of the army of Italy ſhall be immortal.

Receive then, ſoldiers, the mark of the ſatisfaction of your general; it only precedes that of the whole country, and of riſing poſterity.

Brave ſoldiers, be always impetuous in combats, and vigilant on your poſts. Death ſhrinks trembling from the agile and reſolutely brave: how often have you marched to meet it, how often have you ſeen it fly before you, and enter the hoſtile ranks? It often overtakes the daſtard, but never ſtrikes the brave till his hour is come.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, *Auguſt 15.*

New guineas and half guineas, to the amount of 200,000l, will be ready to be delivered from the mint to the bank in October next.

Aug. 24. Yeſterday, after the receipt of the diſpatches from Spain, a council was held, which was attended by all the cabinet miniſters in town. The council ſat for three hours, at the breaking up of which Mr. Higgins, one of his majeſty's meſſengers, was ordered to be in readineſs to proceed for Peterſburgh. He ſet off in the evening with diſpatches for Sir Charles Whitworth, his majeſty's envoy at that court.

The limitted and precarious communication which is now permitted between this country and France, it is ſtrongly intimated, will be cloſed, within a few days, by order of the directory. The French government, it is underſtood, had no objection to permit the communication of their victories in Germany and Italy; nor had we any reaſon, under theſe circumſtances, to quarrel with them for the want either of celerity or faith. But now that the ſcene of warfare in theſe countries is nearly cloſed, and that they are about to direct their views to another quarter, they deem it adviſable to cloſe the account.

Auguſt 27.

Armiſtice between the French republic and the circle of Franconia.

We, the underſigned members of the general convention of the circle of Franconia, charged in the name, and with the full power of all the countries of the ſaid circle, including the immediate Franconian knights of the empire of all the ſix places, and Auguſtus Ernouf, general of diviſion, &c. furniſhed with proper powers on the part of the citizen and commander in chief Jourdan, animated with the deſire of ſecuring the tranquillity of the inhabitants of the circle of Franconia, and of conſolidating the poſſeſſions which the victorious armies of the French republic have gained, have made an agreement conſiſting of the following articles:—

Art. I. The ſtricteſt orders ſhall be given for the moſt ſcrupulous obſervance of the proclamation, publicly printed and promulgated by the commander in chief, reſpecting the ſecurity of perſon and property, the maintenance of religious worſhip, and the laws and cuſtoms of the country.

II. By virtue of the preceding article, every inhabitant is authoriſed to arreſt, or cauſe to be arreſted, ſuch ſoldiers or other perſons belonging to the army, as ſhall be found plundering or committing other exceſſes, and they ſhall be delivered up to the next commandant, and puniſhed according to the rigour of the law.

III. All the inhabitants of the circle of Franconia, with the illuſtrious ſtates who have left their reſpective reſidence to avoid for a moment all the horrors of war, are at liberty, with their families and ſervants, as likewiſe with all their property to return within two decades (20 days) to reckon from the publication of the preſent inſtrument, they ſhall then enjoy the ſame ſecurity and the ſame protection as the other quiet inhabitants, who take no part in the events of the war. After the expiration of the two decades, none of them ſhall be allowed to return without ſpecial permiſſion from the commander in chief.

IV. The circle of Franconia ſhall pay to the French government a contribution of eight millions of livres in ready ſpecie, of which however, two millions may be ſet off by furniſhing neceſſaries or proviſions for the armies.

V. The payment of the ſix millions in ſpecie is to be made to the paymaſter-general of the French army (according to the ſeveral terms) fixed the whole within forty-five days.

VI. and VII. relate to the manner of diſcharging the two remaining millions in neceſſary proviſions, &c.

VIII. The circle of Franconia ſhall alſo furniſh 2000 horſes for the cavalry, in two ſtated terms.

IX. and X. Relate to the re-partition of the contributions, for which all military commanders ſhall, if required, afford every aſſiſtance againſt ſuch as ſhall refuſe to make good payment.

XI. From the period appointed for the payment of the contribution, that is to ſay, from this preſent day, every thing that ſhall or may be furniſhed for the French army, (except free-quarters) ſhall be deducted from the contributions.

XII. The margraviates of Anſpach and Bareith, belonging to his Pruſſian majeſty, and the principality of Schmalkalden, belonging to his ſerene highneſs the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, according to the *ſtatus quo* in which they were before the war, ſhall be exempted from their ſhare of the contribution.

XIII. In caſe another republican army, excluſive of that of the Sambre and Meuſe, ſhould enter the territories of the circle of Franconia, it ſhall moſt ſtrictly obſerve the preſent convention, which is, properly ſpeaking, concluded with the French government.

XIV. The convention of the circle of Franconia reſerve for themſelves to determine farther by ſeparate articles every thing relative to the diſtributing and levying of the contribution.

(Signed) Ernouf, general of diviſion.
Oberkamp, Rhodius,
Swanziger, Harſdorf.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.

The French papers in general, of a recent date, teem with invectives againſt the Britiſh miniſtry, and diſcuſſions upon means for effecting an invaſion of this country. One of them aſſerts that the period is approaching when the ſtrength of a population of 32 millions is to be tried againſt eight, ſubjected to a king, and led in trammels by a miniſter, the abhorrence of the human race.

Citizen Kerguelin, a vice-admiral under the ancient government, after tracing the cauſes of the deſtruction of the French navy, in a work lately publiſhed, finiſhes with a propoſal, which he ſays, under the preſent circumſtances, ought to be received by every good Frenchman who feels himſelf inſulted by the outrageous conduct of England before and after the revolution.—A deſcent upon England, he affirms, ought to engroſs the whole attention of the government.—"I can," obſerves Kerguelin, "demonſtrate to the directory the poſſibility and the facility of this deſcent, even with the maritime means yet remaining in our power.—If they will deign to conſult me, I ſhall ſeize the opportunity of delivering up my plans and views upon this ſubject, which poſſeſs a degree of infallibility, being formed upon the enemy's territory, and ſuch as cannot be obſtructed in their execution by all the power of England."

September 7.

[We often hear that French bravery is inſpired by a love of liberty. What inſpires the Algerines with bravery? Read the following:]

OBSTINATE CONFLICT.

The following article, dated Faro, Aug. 12, was received by the laſt Liſbon mail:

"An Algerine corſair, full of men, was lately ſunk off Cape St. Vincent's by two Portugueſe men of war, after a moſt deſperate and bloody conflict of nine glaſſes, wherein vaſt numbers were killed on both ſides. The rover maintained the action with ſuch firmneſs and undaunted reſolution that at one time it was doubtful whether ſhe would not have beat them both off, notwithſtanding the ſuperior odds againſt her. The Portugueſe behaved manfully, and offered to give quarters provided they would ſtrike, which generous and humane offer the pirates with horrid imprecations diſdainfully refuſed; and ſo revengeful were the Infidels to the laſt, that they fired grape and partridge ſhot from the decks, and ſmall arms out of the top, into the men of war, as they were ſinking, which did great miſchief among the people. Both the ſhips were ſeverely ſhattered—one had ſeveral ſhot between wind and water, which made her very leaky, and her ſails and rigging almoſt cut to pieces; the other had her foremaſt and bowſprit carried away, with part of her ſtarboard bow, and a large ſhot went fifteen inches into the mainmaſt. It is thought the pirates had expended all their cannon balls, as in the latter part of the engagement they fired from the great guns marling ſpikes, ring-bolts, rufty nails, bits of iron, and lead cut in ſquare pieces.

"What is aſtoniſhing, the captain was ſeen nailing the colours to the maſt as the ſhip was ſinking; when done, he pulled a piſtol from his breaſt and ſhot himſelf through the head—He was a bold, daring fellow, and would often attack ſhips of double his own force, ſometimes made prizes of them, and always fought under the bloody flag."

NEW-YORK, *October 14.*

There were ſeveral European arrivals yeſterday; but none of them can bring us any news except the brig Boſton, captain Curtis, from Hamburg in 42 days, and

Falmouth 24 days, and the ſchooner Abeona, captain Ropes, in 36 days from Cadiz.

By the Boſton we hope to get Hamburg papers this morning. Her verbal accounts and letters corroborate our Dutch accounts in yeſterday's Argus, that Jourdan had defeated the Imperialiſts between Nuremberg and Regenſburg, as we had it yeſterday; [We find on examination, that Regenſburg is the German for Ratiſbon.]

Verbal accounts by the Abeona, from Cadiz, ſtate, that the Britiſh ſailors had been permitted to return on board their veſſels again, on the day ſhe left that port, viz. the 4th September.

Several arrivals at Boſton mention the taking of Newfoundland by the French.—The news is credited.

October 18.

London papers ſtate, that T. Grenville, (not the ſecretary) is to go to Paris on a pacific commiſſion—which is, a full recognition of the French republic one and indiviſible.

October 20.

By the Sanſom, captain Smith from London.

RETREAT AND SECOND DEFEAT OF JOURDAN.

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

General Jourdan, commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, dated from the head quarters at Schweinfurt, 14 Fructidor, Auguſt 31, to the Executive Directory.

"Citizens Directors,

"Since my letter of the 7th, it has been impoſſible for me to write to you.

"In the night between the 7th and 8th Fructidor, I made my retreat in two columns, for the purpoſe of retiring behind Velden, becauſe general Bernadotte, having been forced to evacuate Nuremberg, and to abandon Lauff, the enemy occupied the poſition of Lauff with the forces ſufficiently ſtrong to prevent the poſſibility of my forcing that paſſage, which was the only high road that would afford a facility for conveying the artillery and baggage.

"I have conſequently been obliged to croſs the country, and travel along roads which have hitherto been conſidered as impaſſable by an army. The park of artillery and baggage have encountered the greateſt difficulties in their march; it has been impoſſible for me to reach Velden, and I have been obliged to take up a poſition with the army, partly before Velden, and partly at Vilſech.

"General Bernadotte having been obliged to retire to Forcheim, and the enemy having moved in front of Erlangen, my right flank was uncovered, and I had even the enemy behind me. The park and the baggage having filed off during the night, that corps of the army which was encamped in front of Velden, encamped on the 9th at Hilpotaſtein and Betzenſtein; general Kleber, who commanded the corps which was encamped at Neſeech, could not receive the order for retiring, becauſe a great body of the enemy's cavalry placed between him and me, cut off the communication. But that general felt the neceſſity of making his retreat, and he was met on the 9th at Peunitz by the adjutant-general Ducheiron, who carried the orders to him for retiring to Betzenſtein, where he did not arrive till midnight.

"On the 10th the army retired behind the Weſent, the right ſupported by Forcheim, and the left at Ebermanſtadt.

"On the 11th, I only made a movement on my right, for the purpoſe of conveying the principal forces of my army, and I formed the deſign of attacking that body of the enemy which was on my right; but it was neceſſary to conſtruct bridges on the Rednitz, and that was impoſſible: and as I was informed a large body of the enemy was at Burg-Eberach, and had puſhed their patroles into Bamberg, where general Ernouf was made priſoner for an inſtant, I thought it my duty to continue my retreat. I marched the 12th towards Bamberg—a part of the army paſſed to the left bank of the Rednitz, the other remained on the right bank, and I cauſed bridges to be conſtructed over the Mein. The ſame day the enemy puſhed a very large body of cavalry from Burg Eberach on Eltman, and cut off the only road which offered me a communication. This was the more eaſy for them to accompliſh, as that road, which runs along the right bank of the Mein, from Bamberg to Schweinfurt, is one continued defile.

"The 13th, the army was in motion, and by a forced march, arrived this day at Schweinfurt, after having forced the paſſage of the Eltman, and part at Lauringen.

"I ſhall remain there until circumſtances force me to fall back, or allow me to advance, having no longer behind ſuch horrible defiles as I have paſſed, and the power of retreating by Fulde, along the Upper Lahn.

"I am going to examine the movements of the enemy, and you may be aſſured that if circumſtances permit me, I ſhall march againſt them, but not in the country that I have traverſed, at leaſt without your formal order, for I ſhall always think it extremely dangerous to place an army in ſuch defiles, without having a large body in reſerve, which might protect its retreat, and keep the inhabitants of the country in order.

"As I have been ſeven days without being able to communicate with any body, I do not know what has paſſed towards Mayence or elſewhere. I have only this day received a letter from general Moreau, of the 8th, who announces his ſucceſs on the 7th over the enemy.

"General Ernouf, who had received a diſpatch from you for me, was obliged to deſtroy it, that it might not fall into the hands of the enemy. I think the ſucceſs of general Moreau will recall prince Charles to the Danube, and I ſhall ſtrive to profit by it.

"I have the honour to inform you, that notwithſtanding the great difficulties I have ſuſtained in my march, I have not loſt a ſingle piece of artillery.

"You will alſo learn, no doubt with pleaſure, that although the army has been compelled to fight ſix days together, in front and rear, the troops have not teſtified the ſmalleſt chagrin.

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

General Jourdan to the Executive Directory.

Hamelburg, 18 Fructidor, Sept. 4.

"I have the honour to inform you, that the enemy paſſed the Mein on the 16th, and marched againſt Wurtzburg.

"The garriſon there, being doubtleſs unable to remain in the town, retired to the citadel.

"I reſolvid on an attack upon the 17th, as well to deliver, if poſſible, the garriſon of Wurtzburg, as to endeavour to compel the enemy to repaſs the Mein.

"The enemy had in like manner formed the deſign to attack me; they wanted to turn me on my left, as I did them on their right, that I might ſecure Dettlebach and Kilzengen, their two points of retreat.

"The action began at 8 o'clock in the morning. The enemy with a numerous cavalry appeared to be ſuperior on my left wing, and threatened to cut it off. I thought it neceſſary to run the hazard of a charge of cavalry, which might procure us the greateſt advantages.

"The charge was commanded by the general of diviſion Donnaud, and was executed with courage—ſome of the enemy's corps were worſted, and ſuffered, but freſh troops advancing, our cavalry were ſurpriſed and retired.

"General Bonnaud and I rallyed them, but it became impoſſible to attempt a ſecond charge, the enemy receiving freſh troops every inſtant.

"I have therefore been obliged to retire.—The retreat has been effected happily enough.

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

VICTORY gained by MOREAU.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

General Moreau, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Plaſin Huſſen, 16th Fructidor.

"After the paſſage of the Lech, the army advanced by the different routs, the right to Dakin, the centre to Plaſin Huſſen, and the left at Bombach. We could by no means advance from that poſition without the greateſt precautions.

"General Latour's troops were behind the Iſer, oppoſite Munich; thoſe of general Mercantier were at Landſhut. We muſt expect, every moment, the arrival of the reinforcements of the archduke Charles, he has ſeveral ſources open on the Danube, among others that of Ingolſtadt, whoſe bridge he commands.

"I had given orders to puſh our reconnoitring parties, as far as poſſible, to have news of the enemy. The reſult was, that they poſſeſſed the bridge of Ingolſtadt, and had a ſtrong garriſon in the town. They did not occupy Verbourg, and they had been ſome way on the road to Ratiſbon without diſcovering any of the enemy.

"It was natural to think, that the enemy poſted in force at Landſhut and Ingolſtadt, would allow us to advance toward Ratiſbon, and then harraſs our flank.

"On the 15th, general Deſaix had orders to attack the head of the bridge of Ingolſtadt and force the enemy to cut down the bridge.

"General St. Cyr was ordered to puſh his out-poſts to Hamper, and reconnoitre Freſing—General Ferino was to approach Munich. Since the 13th his van-guard occupied Munich and Vertameening. In taking this poſition, the 4th regiment of dragoons, had charged with the greateſt bravery the cavalry of the enemy's van-guard, and had purſued them near as far as the Iſer, taking from them 80 horſe and as many men.

"At the moment when theſe attacks were commenced, the enemy who had marched all night, attacked at day break the out poſts of the left wing. They reſiſted enough to give the troops who had marched towards Ingolſtadt, time to return. They left there only the body of flankers under the command of general Delmas, who was attacked the ſame inſtant, and who ſucceeded in repulſing the enemy.

"The van-guard fell back in good order as far as Haugenburg and the chapel St. Garll. The troops of the main body and the reſerve being placed, they checked the efforts of the enemy.

"Their cavalry, notwithſtanding the dreadful havock made in their ranks by our artillery, charged our batteries with light artillery, which continued their fire with the greateſt coolneſs, though the enemy were not 25 paces diſtant.

"The 1ſt regiment of carabineers, and the 8th of chaſſeurs, charged this cavalry in flank with the greateſt bravery—a part of them was driven into a marſh, where we took about 100 horſe. Another was obliged to paſs under the fire of a battalion of the 62d demi-brigade—A battalion of the 60th then attacked with great courage the heights of the chapel St. Garll, took a howtizer, and a waggon, and diſlodged the enemy, who repulſed on all ſides, were obliged to retire, which the night allowed them to do, with no other loſs than about 500 priſoners, but leaving the field of battle covered with men and horſes, as well as the rout they had taken. Their loſs is at leaſt 1800 men, in killed, wounded and priſoners.

"This body was the union of thoſe of generals Latour and Marcantin, ten battalions and three regiments of cavalry of the army of Wartenſleben, that prince Charles had ſent to check our progreſs. It is nearly the equivalent he had drawn from that army to march againſt that of the Sambre and Meuſe. We expect to ſee the reſt arrive in a few days. The army of the Sambre and Meuſe may eaſily reſume the offenſive.

"The centre of the army could not have any part in this action. The officer charged to announce the attack to me, loſt his way, and came in too late for the reinforcements to arrive in time, and the contrary winds prevented my hearing the noiſe of the cannonade. Theſe circumſtances were very fortunate for the enemy. A body of 10 or 12 thouſand men, who, I could eaſy have detached againſt their rear, would have entirely diſperſed them.

"The troops although inferior to the enemy have done prodigies of valour. The corps moſt diſtinguiſhed are the firſt regiment of carabineers, and the 8th of chaſſeurs, the 10 half brigades of light infantry, and of the line the 62d.

"The light artillery was conducted with the greateſt bravery. The greateſt praiſe is due to the company of citizen Moſel, &c. &c.

"Proviſions are no longer ſcarce. We have taken here near 40,000 ſacks of grain, hay, ſtraw, and the ovens of the enemy, which they were not able to deſtroy.

(Signed) "MOREAU."

ARMY OF ITALY.

Head quarters at Breſcia, 2d Fructidor, (Aug. 19.)

The general of diviſion, chief of the etat-major-general to the commiſſaries of government, Salicetti and Garrat.

"All goes well—the enemy is at Trent—they have evacuated Riva, after having burnt their marine on the lake of Garda. The head quarters of Wurmſer are at two leagues beyond Trent. We are occupied in putting our diviſions in order to march, and to commence a new campaign, which will give a final blow to the emperor. I hope in the courſe of two days to have exchanged all our brothers in arms, who are in the enemy's power; they amount to 163 officers, 169 ſerjeants, 360 corporals, and 1608 ſoldiers. I declare it to be a great happineſs to me, to ſee our brave republicans delivered from the hands of the enemy, and to know, that they are again combating under the banner of liberty with new ardour.

(Signed) "ALEX. BERTHIER."

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Hauffman, commiſſary of government, with the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, to the Executive Directory.

"Head quarters at Augſburg, 8th Fructidor, (Aug. 25.)

"*Citizen Directors,*

"I announce to you one of the moſt brilliant days of republican valour, one of the moſt ſtriking victories gained by the army of the Rhine. Yeſterday the enemy was attacked on all points. It was in a plain, divided and ſupported by heights, and having before it the deep and rapid river of Lech. Our brave troops paſſed by ſwimming, and holding their muſkets and their arms over their heads.

"The enemy was completely beaten and put to the rout. Two ſtandards, 16 to 20 pieces of light artillery, from 12 to 1500 priſoners have been taken. The army advanced four leagues beyond the Lech, into Bavaria. We have to regret the loſs of the brave general Hewel, wounded by a ball, and carried away by the rapidity of the ſtream.

"The commander in chief who cannot ſufficiently praiſe the bravery of the army, will give you the details of this grand day.

(Signed) "HAUFFMAN."

PHILADELPHIA, *October 24.*

Extract of a letter from London, dated September 12.

"You may depend upon the following communication: Mr. Pitt has informed the governors and directors of the bank, that under the idea of the preſent being a favourable moment to open a negotiation of peace with France, it has been determined to ſend a perſon of conſequence to Paris, to know if the executive of France will enter into a treaty on reaſonable terms; if ſo, 'tis well, if not, then the war becomes a war of neceſſity, and muſt be carried on with vigour, for which purpoſe it is not the intention of this government to aſk another loan, but to levy a tax on property, to be paid in reſpective quotas, according to each man's ability."

Annapolis, October 27.

On Friday the 21ſt inſtant, a commencement, for conferring degrees in St. John's College, was held in the college hall, at which attended the honourable the judges of the general court, and a numerous and reſpectable audience, conſiſting of ſtrangers and citizens.

After prayer by the vice-principal, and a ſhort Latin addreſs by the principal, the public exerciſes were performed in the following manner:

1. A ſalutatory oration in Latin on the effect of public honours, by Mr John Shaw, of Annapolis.

2. An oration on the advantages of agriculture and the reſpect in which it was held by the Ancients, by Mr. William Cooke, of Annapolis.

3. An oration on a free government as contraſted with a ſtate of deſpotiſm, by Mr. Daniel Murray, of Annapolis.

4. An oration on ſcience and its connexion with liberty, by Mr. Robert H. Goldſborough, of Talbot county.

5. The degree of batchelor of arts was then conferred by the principal on Meſſieurs William Cooke, Robert Goldſborough, Francis Key, Daniel Murray, John Shaw, and Carliſle Fairfax Whiting, of Alexandria, who was prevented by indiſpoſition from taking a part in the public exerciſes of the day.

6. A valedictory oration on eloquence, by Mr. Francis Key, of Frederick county.

7. The principal then concluded the business of the commencement with an address to the graduates, who appeared to have acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the audience, who honoured them with repeated proofs of their approbation.

William D. Brome, William Spragg, Peter Emerson and Thomas Bourn, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent Calvert county in the ensuing general assembly.

We are authorised to inform the freemen of the 5th district, that Mr. Duvall will serve as an elector of the President and Vice-President, if elected. This district comprehends Anne-Arundel county (including the city of Annapolis) and Baltimore-town. Mr. Duvall is decidedly in favour of Mr. Jefferson, as president of the United States.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, containing upwards of three hundred acres, either for CASH, or on CREDIT. The terms may be more particularly known by application to captain JOHN KILTY, at Baltimore, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

WILLIAM KILTY.

October 25, 1796.

Chaptico, St. Mary's county, October 16, 1796.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court, of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling plantation of Dr. JOHN HANSON BRISCOE, near Chaptico, on the 17th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

A GREAT variety of physical books, horses, black cattle, sheep, and plantation utenfils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

ELIZABETH A. BRISCOE, Ad'mx.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against Doctor JOHN HANSON BRISCOE, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the administratrix, on or before the 17th day of November next, and those indebted to said estate to pay their respective accounts, to

ELIZABETH A. BRISCOE, Ad'mx.

On Monday the 14th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, for READY CASH, at the late dwelling place of JAMES KILGOUR, Esq; of St. Mary's county, deceased, near the Head of St. Clement's Bay,

ALL the personal property of said deceased, consisting of negroes, stock of all kinds, household furniture, and plantation utensils. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims to bring them in, on the day of sale, legally proved.

WILLIAM KILGOUR, }
JAMES COOKE, } Administrators.

St. Mary's county, October 11, 1796.

High bred Cattle for sale.

On the 16th of November next, if fair, or the first fair day thereafter, will be OFFERED at PUBLIC SALE, for READY PAY, at Holland's Island, on Herring Bay, at the hour of 11 o'clock,

ABOUT one hundred head of valuable high bred CATTLE, of the lateft ftock from England, and perhaps fuperior to any ever imported to this country, conſiſting of twenty-five ſteers from three to five years old, among which are eight pair broke oxen, and fit for immediate uſe, their ſize and power are calculated for the heavieſt labour; twenty-five cows, all young and are in calf by a full bred bull, the excellence of this valuable ſtock cannot be excelled at the pail; fifty young cattle, among which are ſeveral bulls of one year old, and the remainder in heifers, highly formed, which are calculated for the perpetuation of this truly admired ſtock. Alſo, a high bred bull, now riſing ſeven years old. It is unneceſſary to comment on the value of this kind of property, the beſt recommendation that can be given falls very ſhort of a true deſcription, I muſt therefore refer thoſe inclined to purchaſe to an examination, which emboldens me to ſay they cannot be diſappointed.

RICHARD CHEW.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the STOCKHOLDERS, that the remaining two thirds of the firſt inſtalment, being one hundred dollars on each ſhare, will be required *in ſpecie* at their banking houſe on Monday the 26th December next, or on either of the two following days.

NOTICE is alſo given, that the books of the bank will be opened on the 12th day of December next, for the purpoſe of making tranſfers of ſtock; powers of attorney duly executed before a magiſtrate, accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county where the magiſtrate reſides, or the oath of the atteſting witneſs, will be received from thoſe who cannot attend in perſon. All powers of attorney already executed agreeably to the above, or that may be executed before the aforegoing date for the tranſfer of ſuch ſtock, will be received by the preſident, to remain with him until the books are opened, when the ſame ſhall be admitted like other powers of attorney,

JAMES COX, Caſhier.

Baltimore, 22d October, 1796.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 15th day of November next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, if not ſold at private ſale before that day,

A VALUABLE and healthy PLANTATION, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about three hundred and twenty-nine acres, there are about fifty-ſix acres of it meadow land, ſome in meadows, the other eaſily cleared; it lies adjoining the lands of Herring Creek Church, it is well adapted to corn, tobacco, and wheat, is plentifully ſupplied with water, and plenty of wood, and on it are good orchards; the buildings are, a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, quarters, corn houſe, two tobacco houſes, and other out houſes. A credit will be given for one half of the purchaſe money. Terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

JOSEPH DEALE.

THIS is to requeſt that all perſons indebted to the eſtate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, will make immediate payment, or ſuits will be commenced againſt all delinquents to the next courts, and all thoſe having claims againſt ſaid deceaſed are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be ſettled and paid, on or about the firſt day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpoſe.

MARY BEARD, Adminiſtratrix,
M. BEARD, }
JOHN BEARD, } Adminiſtrators.

P. S. And on the firſt day of December aforeſaid, will be offered for ſale, on a credit till the firſt day of March next, on bond with approved ſecurity, a large crop of Indian corn, and corn fodder, alſo ſome hay, a quantity of excellent cider, and a parcel of ſtock, houſehold and kitchen furniture, &c. which remained unſold at the laſt ſale.

Beard's Habitation, October 23, 1796.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the firſt day of November, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at JACOB PATTISON'S, in Anne-Arundel county,

SUNDRY perſonal property, to wit: a number of cattle, ſuch as work oxen, cows, and yearling ſteers, and heifers; a parcel of valuable plough mares, ſheep, and hogs, belonging to the eſtate of JAMES PATTISON, deceaſed. Sale for caſh only.

JACOB PATTISON, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, October 22, 1796.

In purſuance of a decree of the honourable Chancery Court, will be OFFERED for SALE, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 10th day of November next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day following,

THAT valuable tract of LAND, whereon SARAH BERRY, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, reſided, ſituated within three miles from Upper Marlborough, and ſix from Nottingham. The purchaſer to give bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of one half the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within one year, and the reſidue, with intereſt, within two years from the day of ſale, on doing which deeds, with an indiſputable title, will be given. The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EDWARD NICHOLLS, Truſtee.

Upper Marlborough, October 18, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber hath received, by the laſt arrivals from EUROPE, his full aſſortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are ſeins of 40, 45, and 50 fathoms, alſo ſein twine, all of which he offers for ſale on the beſt terms for caſh, or the uſual credit to punctual cuſtomers, and he earneſtly requeſts all thoſe indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to come and diſcharge the ſame, as longer indulgence cannot be given to thoſe who have been long in arrears and neglect this notice.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 18, 1796.

In CHANCERY, October 15, 1796.

ORDERED, That the ſales made by JAMES FREEMAN, truſtee for the ſale of the real eſtate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, as ſtated in his report this day returned, viz. of a brick houſe in Baltimore-town for £ 1850. of another brick houſe, with a vacant lot in ſaid town, for £ 705, of a lot No. 1, in Charleſtown for £ 800, of lots Nos. 2 and 3, in ſaid town, for £ 462, and of 150 acres of land in Charles county for £ 75, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, on or before the third Tueſday in December next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette at any time during the preſent month.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

JOHN HYDE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his cuſtomers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as uſual, at the tan-yard formerly occupied by Mr. BAYES, where he has for ſale a quantity of upper and ſole leather of the firſt quality, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh. He continues to purchaſe hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next ſeaſon. He returns his ſincere thanks to the public and others for their paſt favours, and ſolicits their continuance for the future.

Annapolis, 1796.

N. B. An apprentice wanted at the above buſineſs.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 10th inſt. a negro woman by the name of HANNAH, who ſays ſhe belongs to JAMES WHITTING, of Montgomery county; ſhe appears to be about 25 years of age; her apparel is a ſtriped country cloth ſhort gown and petticoat, ofnabrig ſhift. Her owner is deſired to take her away and pay the expences ariſing on her commitment, or ſhe will be ſold at the expiration of the time limitted by law.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Sheriff of Calvert county.

October 12, 1796.

For SALE,

A LOT containing three acres and three quarters of an acre of land, in the City of Annapolis, commonly known by the name of POWDER HOUSE HILL, on which there is a brick dwelling houſe.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

October 7, 1796.

DEPENDING, as I do in my preſent ſituation, upon receiving general payment of intereſt due me on bond, and otherwiſe, I requeſt the favour of all thoſe who are indebted, and more eſpecially thoſe who owe intereſt from two to ſeven years and upwards, that they would take notice, that I deſire payment of all arrears of intereſt, on or before the 10th day of November next, otherwiſe I ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of compelling payment by every method in my power, not only of ſuch intereſt but principal alſo. I greatly diſlike the trouble of dunning gentlemen by repeated applications, and have therefore thought it beſt for thoſe concerned, as well as myſelf, to give this general notice.

Not being conſtantly in Annapolis any payment of intereſt to Henry Hall, jun. who lives at my houſe in town, will be good, he is authoriſed to receive for me, his receipt ſhall be deemed and taken as payment for the ſum therein ſpecified.

J. HALL.

Annapolis, October 11, 1796.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an aſſortment of gold and ſilver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and ſteel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Caſtors, Candleſticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will ſell low for caſh.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office Piſcataway, 1ſt October, which if not taken up before the 1ſt of January, 1797, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

MR. LEONARD ROBEY, Charles county, near Piſcataway.
Mr. Henry Roberts, Charles county.
James Fenwick, Eſq; Pomonkey.
Mr. Patrick M'Elderry, merchant, Piſcataway.
Mr. Peter Saveree, Piſcataway, P. G. county.
Miſs Diggs, Warburton.
Thomas Wedding, Charles county.
Nancey Adams, Piſcataway, P. George's.
Mrs. Mary Heſſelius, Oxen Hill, Pr. George's.
Mr. Simon F. Jordon, care of Mr. Wm. M'Cauſland, Piſcty.
Capt. Daniel D. Addiſon, care of Noble Baynes, Eſq: Piſcty.
Mr. Horatio Clagett, at Mr. Clemonſon, Alexandria.
Mr. Eliſha Athey, Piſcataway, Maryland.
Col. Wm. Lyles, Broad creek.
Mr. Loyd M. Lowe, P. G. county.
Mrs. Nancey Wallace, at Mr. Lingan's, Oxen Hill.
Benjamin Cawood, Eſq; near Piſcataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Port-Tobacco, 30th September, 1796.

GEORGE BOSWELL, John Barnes, William Baker. Clerk of Charles county, rev. Mr. Compton, Gerard Caſeen, William Cartwright, Eſqs St. Mary's, Thomas C. Clements. Walter Dorſey (2). John Fenwick. Joſeph Green. William Halkerſton, Mrs. Mary Hughes. Joſeph Lockey, Henry Lyon, Walter Lyon. Mungo Muſchett, Thomas Marſhall (2), John Moran, ſen. Richard Maſon, Walter Macall. Bennet Neale. Baſil Spalding, Samuel Swann, Alexander Scott (2) John Baptiſt Thompſon, George Tubman. William Warthing, John Baker Warthan, William Whitney, Philip Wedding.

MATTHEW BLAIR, D. P. M.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced TAVERN KEEPING in the city of Annapolis, at the ſign of the FOUNTAIN-INN, near the Church, at the houſe lately occupied by RICHARD RIDGELY, Eſq; and where Mrs. FRANCES BRYCE formerly kept boarding-houſe, between Church and South-eaſt-ſtreets, in the ſaid city; being well provided with good beds and ſtabling, and all kinds of the beſt of liquors, will thankfully be obliged for the cuſtom of his friends, and the patronage of a generous public; anxious to pleaſe he is determined to have good hoſtlers and waiters, and to thoſe who will honour him with their cuſtom, he flatters himſelf to give general ſatisfaction.

HENRY CRIST.

Annapolis, September 26, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of January next.

SUSANNA BREWER, William Brogden, David Bangs, John R. Bryce, Annapolis; John Edmond Barry, care of Jacob Franklin, West river; Samuel Buley (2), Pig Point; Frid. Ludi Bohms, Annapolis Royal.

The Clerk of the Annapolis Records, the Clerk of the Council, John Callahan (4), William Campbell, Monf. Chaves, Annapolis; Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay; Solomon Cooper, Caroline county.

Gabriel Duvall, John & Samuel Davidson, Emanuel Davis, Annapolis; Henry Hall Dorsey, Indian Landing.

Stephen Farrez, Samuel Frederick, Annapolis; John Gwinn (3), F. & S. Green, Annapolis.

Samuel H. Howard (3), John Huft, William Harwood, clerk of the general affembly, Annapolis; Miss Henderfon (2), at Mrs. Heffelius's, near Annapolis; Henry Hall, Herring Bay.

John Johnfon (2), Annapolis; Samuel Jones, near Annapolis.

William Kilty, Annapolis.

Mont L'Engle, Annapolis.

Gilbert Murdock, John May, Mrs. James Moſs, care of W. Wells, Annapolis; John F. Mercer, Bladenſburg.

Mr. O'Duhigg, Annapolis; Alexander O'Rourke, Belvoir, near Annapolis.

William Pace (2), Thomas Rowes, Mr. Plowden, Mr. Peich, Annapolis; Margaret Parker, William Parrot, Anne-Arundel county.

Ridgely and Evans, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Mr. Shaw, muſic maſter, James Shorter, Godliff Stanback, Seth Sweetzer, William Spencer, at Mr. Huſton's, Hamilton Smith, care of Mr. Taylor, Annapolis; Anne Steuart, near Annapolis; William Steuart, near London-town; Thomas Shorter, Anne-Arundel county.

Philip Thomas, Simon Tullack, Annapolis; John Tillard, P. Point; Samuel Thomas, Anne-Arundel county.

Rebekah Watters, care of James Murray, Jane Williams, Richard Weſt, Fairfax, Waſhington, Thomas Walker (2), Philip Williams, care of John Munroe, John Welch, Henry Warfield, Annapolis; David Weems, John Waſteneys, Herring Bay.

George Yeates, Turner's Creek.

S. GREEN, P. M.

All perſons ſending for the above letters are requeſted to ſend the money as they will not be delivered without.

October 1, 1796.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for confiſcated property purchaſed, and others who have inſtalled their debts, will pleaſe to obſerve, that their next inſtalment becomes due on the firſt day of December next, and it is expected that the payments will be made at the Treaſury of the Weſtern Shore on or before that day, otherwiſe proceſs will certainly iſſue againſt every delinquent on the day following; it hath been a practice heretofore to delay iſſuing againſt the delinquents until after the 20th day of February following, as no ſuch indulgence will be given for the enſuing inſtalment, I hope the debtors will be punctual in making their payments. In all caſes where property is taken in execution for the uſe of the ſtate, I ſhall fix a place and day of ſale, where I ſhall attend in perſon to enforce the ſale, unleſs payment be made.

The ſeveral county clerks will pleaſe to take notice, that agreeably to law their returns and payments ſhould be made on the firſt day of November in each year, and as ſeveral of them have heretofore neglected to comply, I will certainly put the law in force againſt thoſe who fail in making their returns and payments on the firſt day of November next.

The ſheriffs are requeſted to pay up their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of November next, otherwiſe I ſhall take immediate ſteps thereafter for the recovery of the ſame.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

THE ſubſcriber, now in the cuſtody of the ſheriff of Prince-George's county, intends to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland for an act to relieve him from all his debts, on his delivering his property to be divided among his creditors, and the overplus, if any, to be returned to him, or his order.

ROBERT KEY.

September 16, 1796.

WANTED,

A FEW thouſand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers. tf

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COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 26th of September, a negro man who called himſelf THOMAS BUTLER, but ſince ſays his name is TITUS; his cloathing is a ſtriped upper jacket with ſleeves, and red waiſtcoat, an old ruffled ſhirt and canvaſs trouſers, and ſays he did belong to JOSEPH KIRK, of St. Mary's county, but was ſold to HENRY HILL, of Kentucky. His maſter is hereby requeſted to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be ſold according to law for his fees and other expences.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel county.

October 4, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to diſpoſe of a houſe and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late houſe of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

WILLIAM BROWN, Surviving partner.

October 5, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the VESTRY of SHREWSBURY PARISH intend petitioning the next general aſſembly for an act authoriſing them to ſell the GLEBE of ſaid pariſh, alſo to ſet on foot a ſcheme of a lottery, for the purpoſe of raiſing a ſum of money to repair the Pariſh church, and to finiſh and compriſe a new chapel they have begun, and are unable to finiſh.

By order of the Veſtry,
JOHN HURTT, Regiſter.

Kent county, Sept. 14, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

SAMUEL T. DYSON.

Charles county, Sept. 8, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS BOYD, junior, and BENJAMIN BOYD, of Prince-George's county, intend to petition the enſuing general aſſembly for an act to relieve them from debts contracted ſeverally or jointly, which they are unable to pay.

September 21, 1796.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WERE ſtolen from this city, on Sunday evening laſt, two bay HORSES, remarkably well matched, four years old laſt ſpring, about fourteen hands three inches high, hanging manes and ſwitch tails, which are long; each of them has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and one of them a ſmall white ſnip on the noſe; one is branded S I the other branded $\frac{I}{S}$ on their buttocks; they have been newly ſhod, and are remarkably fat. Whoever will deliver to me the ſaid horſes ſhall receive Twenty Dollars, and whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, who ſtole them, ſhall receive Thirty, on their conviction.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, September 20, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN awey from the ſubſcriber, on Friday night the 16th inſtant, a dark mulatto woman ſlave named NAN, about twenty-one years of age, ſtout made, ſullen look, has no hair on the top of her head, and always wears her hat for fear of being diſcovered; had on country made cloaths; took with her a light coloured petticoat and jacket, French faſhion; ſhe was raiſed by JOHN FORBES, Charles county, ſtate of Maryland. I have reaſon to believe ſome evil perſon has took her away. For taking her up in town I will give eight dollars, if twenty miles twelve dollars, if forty miles fifteen, and if out of the county the above reward, and all reaſonable charges on delivering her to me, No. 41, Howard-ſtreet.

JAMES SMITH.

Baltimore, September 26, 1796.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herſelf MINTA, and ſays ſhe belongs to captain WALTER SMITH, of Calvert county, ſhe appears to be about 18 or 19 years of age, and pretty tall. Her maſter is deſired to take her away, or ſhe will be ſold agreeably to law to diſcharge her priſon fees, and other charges.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff
of Charles county.

September 15, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Montgomery county court-houſe, on the 27th of July laſt, a very likely negro man named PATRICK; he is about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a bright complexion, and has the firſt joint of one of his middle fingers very much contracted, ſuppoſed to be occaſioned either by a cut or a burn; he had on and took with him when he went away, a blue broad-cloth coat with a red velvet cape, a pair of nankeen breeches, with ſtrings at the knees, one pair ditto gray caſſimer, much worn, and a pair of old boots and ſhoes. Mr. Henry Rozer, near Alexandria, raiſed him, and ſold him laſt fall, and he is well acquainted in that neighbourhood and Alexandria; he has been ſeen in the Federal City, and I believe paſſes as a free man, and ſays he obtained his freedom from Mr. H. Rozer. It is very probable he has changed his name and dreſs, and procured a paſs or certificate of his being free. Whoever will deliver the ſaid runaway to his maſter ſhall receive the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again.

JAMES BOWIE BROOKES.

September 8, 1796.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tueſday the 8th day of November next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purſe, for three and four years old. Any perſon not a member may ſtart a horſe on paying two ſhillings in the pound entrance; and to ſtart each day preciſely at 12 o'clock.

The members are requeſted to meet at Mr. Wharſe's, at 11 o'clock on the firſt day's race.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation and the inhabitants of George-town intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to veſt in ſaid corporation powers to increaſe their right of taxation, and of granting ordinary and retailing licences, and appropriating the money therefrom ariſing, and alſo of applying the money ariſing from fines and forfeitures within ſaid town to the uſe thereof, and to grant them a power to ſue for ſuch land as they may claim within the precincts of ſaid town, and to veſt in them the right of the county Wharf in ſaid town, and to enable them to improve or diſpoſe of the ground and water upon Patowmack river, at the termination of the ſtreets and alleys of ſaid town.

THE ſubſcriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being other debts ſtill againſt him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to preſer a petition to the next general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRISS.

September 5, 1796.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any ſums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a preſent intereſt of ſix per centum per annum.*

1ſt. That purſuant to an Act of Congreſs paſſed on the 28th day of April, 1796, entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt," the ſaid Debt or Stock will be reimburſed and paid in manner following, to wit: "Firſt, by dividends to be made on the laſt "days of March, June and September, for the preſent year, and from the year one thouſand ſeven "hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year one thouſand "eight hundred and eighteen inclusive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the "laſt day of December for the preſent year, and from "the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year one thouſand eight hundred and ſeventeen inclusive, at the rate of three and one half "per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the laſt day of December, in "the year one thouſand eight hundred and eighteen, "of ſuch ſum, as will be then adequate, according to "the contract, for the final redemption of the ſaid "ſtock."

2d. All diſtinction between payments on account of *Intereſt* and *Principal* being thus aboliſhed by the eſtabliſhment of the permanent rule of reimburſement above deſcribed, it has become neceſſary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore obſerve that the following form is eſtabliſhed for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW all men by theſe preſents, that I —— —— of —— in —— do make, conſtitute and appoint —— of —— my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or ſhall be payable according to law, on the (here deſcribing the ſtock) *ſtanding in my name in the books of* (here deſcribing the books of the Treaſury or the commiſſioner of Loans, where the ſtock is credited) *from* (here inſert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power alſo an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpoſe to make and ſubſtitute, and to do all lawful acts requiſite for effecting the premiſes, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my ſaid Attorney or his ſubſtitute, ſhall lawfully do, by virtue hereof*

IN WITNESS hereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, the —— day of —— in the year ——.

Sealed and Delivered in preſence of

BE IT KNOWN, that on the —— day of —— before me perſonally came ——, within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed —— Seal, the day and year laſt aforeſaid.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July, 1796, purſuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treaſury

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treaſurer
of the United States.

Charles County, Auguſt 11, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ſundry inhabitants of ſaid county intend to petition the next general aſſembly to grant them a public road, leading from a place commonly called Beane-town to Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in ſaid county.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult a ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black ſpot, and a ſmall ſcar on the ſide of his noſe. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

July 6, 1796. THOMAS OWINGS.

ANNAPOLIS:
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